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THE MILITANT

A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF WORKING PEOPLE | VOL. 71/NO. 40 OCTOBER 29, 2007

INSIDE
South African miners protest deaths on job
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Expect 15 more years of war, say Army brass

BY SAM MANUEL

WASHINGTON—The U.S. military is planning for 15 more years of war—not just in Afghanistan and Iraq, but around the world—according to a top general.

"We see protracted confrontations by state and nonstate actors that are fueled by expanding Islamic extremism, competition for energy, this whole business of globalization, the climate and demographic changes that you see occurring, and the increasing use of violence to achieve political and ideological outcomes," said Lt. Gen. Michael Vane, who directs the U.S. Army's long-term procurement of weapons. His remarks were reported by *Defense News*.

Army chief of staff Gen. George Casey struck a similar theme in congressional testimony on September 26, saying coming conflicts will be protracted struggles with an enemy "adopting asymmetric techniques, using indirect approaches, and immersing themselves in the population."

"That means more soldiers battling small groups of riflemen in close-quarter urban environments," said *Defense News*. With that objective in mind the publication said the military is adapting light tactical vehicles with more armor, increasing stocks of precision munitions, and accelerating

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Judge bars 'no-match' letters against immigrants

BY NAOMI CRAINE AND ARLENE RUBINSTEIN

LOS ANGELES—A federal judge issued an injunction October 10 that blocked the government from implementing a policy that could lead to the firing of millions of immigrant workers whose Social Security numbers don't match federal records.

U.S. District Judge Charles Breyer issued a preliminary injunction stopping the Department of Homeland Security from sending out 140,000 "no-match" letters threatening to penalize companies that did not clear up discrepancies in employees' records within 90 days.

Immigrant rights groups, the AFL-CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce filed a lawsuit against this policy. The judge said the no-match letters, which could affect more than 8 million people, would do "irreparable harm to innocent workers and employers." Until now the government has sent no-match letters, but this is the first time employers would face criminal or civil liability.

The injunction will remain in place until Breyer makes a final decision after a trial in the lawsuit, which could take months.

Many bosses applauded the ruling. "This would cost a lot of money for employers to comply with," Angelo Amador, a spokesman for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, told the *Bakersfield Californian*. The policy would have forced some companies to go out of business, said Larry Rohlfes of the California Landscape Contractors Association.

At garment shops here in Los Angeles many workers are discussing the court decision. The ruling shows that "we Latinos are a 'necessary evil' for the United States, because they need us but they don't want us," said Carla, a sewing machine operator at the large American Apparel plant here. Carla, who asked that her last name not be used, noted that the government continues its immigration raids in factories and neighborhoods.

"I think it shows that if the employers investigate our immigration status with the Social Security numbers, it would be chaos," said Carla's co-worker Maria. "It would be an economic disaster, as much for the employer as for an employee like me."

Some companies are already complaining that they can't find enough workers as a result of stepped-up immigration raids over the last year. The *New York Times* reported October 12 that more than 1,100 Latino workers have left Smithfield Food's plant

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Workers protest Virginia anti-immigrant laws



Militant/Tim Mailhot

Workers packed Prince William County Board of Supervisors meeting October 16 as funding for local anti-immigrant laws was decided. They spilled out into the hallways and outside.

BY SETH DELLINGER

WOODBRIDGE, Virginia—More than 2,000 immigrant workers and their supporters packed the meeting chamber, hallways, and surrounding grounds of the Prince William County offices October 16. They turned out for a meeting of the county board of supervisors to oppose anti-immigrant measures that would deny some social services to the undocumented and give local cops the power to investigate the immigration status of those they arrest.

The board had initially approved the measures July 10 but delayed funding them until completion of a study of which services could be legally denied to undocumented immigrants.

After public comments by nearly 400 speakers, most of whom spoke against the measures, the supervisors voted to approve their initial funding. Left unresolved was long-term funding of the measures.

Once the meeting room and overflow seats were filled to capacity, hundreds more workers formed a picket line outside. They chanted for hours on end, many staying until the meeting ended at 2:30 a.m.

Among the favorite chants were "Aquí estamos, y no nos vamos!" (We're here and we're not leaving), "No al racismo!" (No to racism) and "Sí se puede!" One group of workers chanted the latter in English: "We can do it!"

Most of the demonstrators had left work early or taken the day off to attend. "About 20 of us came together," said Abel Ramírez, a bricklayer originally from Mexico. "I think there's maybe 100 or so left there out of a workforce of 400."

Hundreds had attended a rally at the county offices the previous week. Many more heeded the call for a coun-

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250 'Militant' subscriptions sold in week 2

BY PAUL PEDERSON

During week two of the international subscription drive 251 people signed up to get the socialist newsweekly in the mail. This puts the seven-week effort to win 2,300 subscribers to the paper at 41 percent. Almost all areas remain ahead of schedule (see page 4 chart).

This week's top seller is Jules Cortez of Des Moines, Iowa, with 11 subscriptions. Here are reports on last week's subscription campaigning from Des Moines and Washington, D.C.

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BY JOE SWANSON

DES MOINES, Iowa—Supporters of the *Militant* here sold 41 subscriptions over 11 days in Iowa and Minnesota.

Two teams from Des Moines traveled to Albert Lea, Minnesota, and Waterloo, Iowa, on October 13. Jules Cortez alone netted 11 of the 15 subs sold going door to door in trailer courts

Continued on page 4

Help turn around fund drive

BY SAM MANUEL

WASHINGTON—Supporters of the socialist press in Los Angeles collected $3,514 at a successful *Militant* Fund event there, reports Wendy Lyons. *Militant* editorial volunteer Cindy Jaquith was the featured speaker at the well-attended October 13 meeting titled " U.S. Hands Off Iran! Why Working People Should Oppose Sanctions and U.S. Military Threats; What is the Road Forward for Working People in Iran."

Pedro Albarrán, a meatpacker and union fighter active in defending workers' rights on the job, gave the fund appeal at the meeting. Explaining why people should support the *Militant*, Albarrán said, "I've been reading the *Militant* and learning about different cultures and countries. I didn't know how many people were fighting for more rights."

"I have learned a lot. If we're going to fight, we have to show the foreman and the company that we're together. Nobody is going to give us a better life. We have to fight for it. We don't have

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Also Inside:

Beirut newspaper reviews 'Declarations of Havana'

The following review of the new Arabic-language edition of The First and Second Declarations of Havana *appeared in the October 3 issue of* Al-Akhbar, *a major daily newspaper in Beirut, Lebanon. Athens-based publisher Diethnes Vima recently published this book in both Arabic and Greek translations (see news article in the October 22* Militant*). The review appeared under the headline, "The struggle of the Cubans in the face of Yankee gangs: A historic document that has not lost its value." This article was translated from Arabic by Georges Mehrabian. Reprinted with permission.*

PATHFINDER AROUND THE WORLD

BY MOHAMAD AATWI

The Arabic translation of *The [First and Second] Declarations of Havana* is issued on this 45th anniversary of the Second Declaration of Havana, which was read by Cuban leader Fidel Castro in 1962.

The "Yankee gangs," world imperialism under the leadership of the United States, continue their "work of sabotage" of the economy today, as they attempt to shape events that now are even more dangerous in this unipolar world with the expansion of the modern technological revolution.

The book *The Declarations of Havana* consists of manifestos of revolutionary struggle in the Americas as they were adopted by the Cuban people. The publishing house Pathfinder Press located in New York published the Spanish and English prior to the Arabic edition, issued in August by the Greek publishing house Diethnes Vima.

The Declarations of Havana consists of two declarations, the first issued on September 2, 1960, and the second issued on February 4, 1962. They were both adopted by the National General Assembly of the Cuban People.

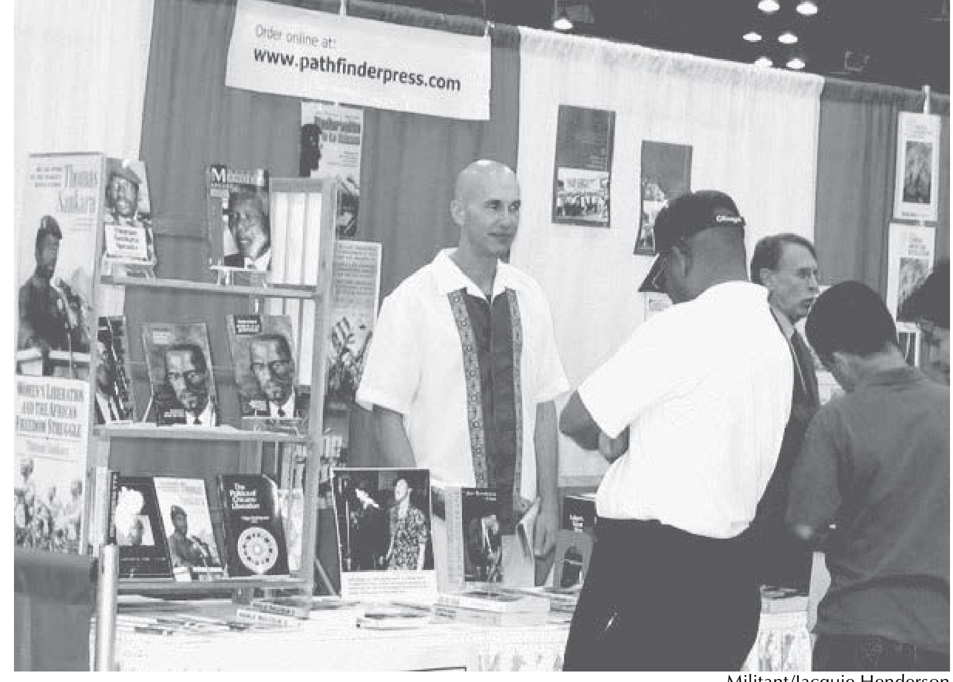
In the First Declaration, the Cuban people point to the document issued in San José, Costa Rica, by the Organization of American States in the summer of 1960, which insults the sovereignty, the right to self-determination, and the dignity of the peoples of the hemisphere. The OAS approved the document, which demanded that each member state in the Americas submit to the dictates of the United States.

This declaration includes nine points, among them the condemnation of the San José Declaration and the condemnation of U.S. imperialism for its continuous crimes. In it the popular assembly of the Cuban people condemns the attempts to use the Monroe Doctrine, which U.S. imperialism uses for the extension of its domination in the Americas on behalf of greedy imperialists, as [Cuban national hero] José Martí explained.

The declaration also explains that the offer by the Soviet Union to aid Cuba, should it face invasion by imperialist military forces, is not an intervention but an act of solidarity. It rejects the implication that the intentions of the Soviet Union and People's [Republic of] China are to exploit the economic or political circumstances of Cuba to break the unity of the continent or that they threaten the unity of the hemisphere.

The Second Declaration begins with quotations from a letter by José Martí written on the eve of his death by a Spanish bullet in 1895. It also attracts the reader's attention with Marxist economic and philosophical discourse and a quote that states, "Capital comes into this world dripping from every pore with blood and dirt."

The most outstanding quality in this book is a collection of questions that the Declaration deals with and answers: Is it possible for capitalism to serve the interests of the oppressed?



Militant/Jacquie Henderson

Pathfinder booth at September 29–30 Latino Book and Family Festival in Houston drew a steady stream of visitors. Above, Brad Downs (left) and Tony Dutrow staff table.

BY SUSAN LAMONT

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Supporters of Pathfinder Press from Atlanta, Washington, D.C., and Greensboro, North Carolina, staffed a busy book table here at the October 4–7 conference of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. The association, founded in 1915, was the initiator of Black History Month, which originated as Negro History Week. People came to the conference from universities, libraries, and museums around the country.

The Pathfinder table was the center of lively political discussion from morning until night. Conference participants bought more than $800 in Pathfinder books and pamphlets and 23 subscriptions to the *Militant*. Five copies of the new edition of *Thomas Sankara Speaks* and five copies of *Women's Liberation and the African Freedom Struggle* were among the titles purchased.

BY JACQUIE HENDERSON

HOUSTON—At the Latino Book and Family Festival, held here September 29–30, some 34 Pathfinder books and pamphlets were purchased. These included five copies of *The Working Class and the Transformation of Learning,* three of *Our History Is Still Being Written: The Story of Three Chinese-Cuban Generals in the Cuban Revolution,* two of the *Communist Manifesto*, and two of the Spanish-language Marxist magazine *Nueva Internacional* no. 7, with the feature article "Our Politics Starts with the World." Visitors to the festival also bought 12 subscriptions to and 20 copies of the *Militant*.

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Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the Militant's views. These are expressed in editorials.

N.Y. plan to allow driver's licenses for undocumented fuels immigration debate

BY RÓGER CALERO

NEW YORK—A September 21 order by New York governor Eliot Spitzer allowing undocumented immigrants to obtain a driver's license has met both wide support from immigrant workers and their supporters, and sharp criticism by opponents of immigrant rights.

Under the new policy, due to go into effect in 2008, anyone living in New York state who can provide a valid foreign passport and meet additional identification requirements can apply for a driver's license.

The state AFL-CIO and many immigrant rights organizations have expressed support for the new policy.

Current policy requires applicants to provide a Social Security number, which only legal U.S. residents can obtain.

Under the plan, the Department of Motor Vehicles will send letters to 152,000 New York residents who previously had a state license but were unable to renew it because of the current rules, which were instituted after Sept. 11, 2001. Some 3,000 driver's licenses that cannot be renewed expire every month, according to the *New York Times.*

"They no longer need to hide and pretend they are not here," Spitzer told the press in announcing the new rule.

Opponents of the plan, however, have argued that New York would become a "haven" for immigrants without papers. "It just opens the gates for fraud and making New York a sanctuary for illegals," said state representative Thomas Reynolds.

Some state politicians and other opponents have argued that potential "terrorists" like those involved in the attack on the World Trade Center could get through the cracks.

Spitzer has received support from some officials who advocate measures increasing the government's ability to track the estimated 500,000 to 1 million undocumented immigrants living in New York.

"Consistency of identity is critical to law enforcement and counterterrorism, and it's the consistency of identity that the New York system is designed to increase," said Susan Ginsburg, an adviser to the Department of Homeland Security.

In addition to a Social Security card, in 2004 the Department of Motor Vehicles began requiring a valid year-long visa or other evidence of legal immigration status. Because of this rule, many license holders are unable to obtain or renew their license, since it often takes months for them to receive their legal documents after they are approved by federal immigration authorities.

The first time New York state began requiring Social Security numbers to get a license was in 1995, targeting parents who were not paying child support.

Gabriel García contributed to this article.

Minneapolis meeting: 'Justice for Jena 6!'

Militant/Sandi Sherman

MINNEAPOLIS—More than 100 people attended a broadly sponsored protest meeting here October 13 to defend the Jena Six. Held at the Urban League offices, in front of a banner saying "Justice for the Jena 6," several speakers emphasized the need to protest the unjust charges levied against six Black high school students in Jena, Louisiana. Among the speakers were representatives of the Black Student Union at the University of Minnesota, the Urban League, the NAACP, Rep. Keith Ellison, community activist Chris Nissan, and a representative of United Food and Commercial Workers Local 789, which is involved in a fight to defend the union at the Dakota Premium Foods plant in South St. Paul.

—ERNEST MAILHOT

—CALENDAR—

NEW YORK

Manhattan

Support Taxi Workers! Mon. Oct. 22. Demonstration, 12 p.m. *TLC Headquarters 40 Rector St.* Strike begins 5 a.m. Called by Taxi Workers Alliance.

TEXAS

Houston

Panel Discussion on *Our History Is Still Being Written: The Story of Three Chinese-Cuban Generals in the Cuban Revolution.* Speakers: Prof. Robert Buzzanco, chair, University of Houston History Department; Prof. Xiaoping Cong; Prof. Philip Howard; Prof. Kairn Klieman; Zadia Murphy, University of Houston senior; Mary-Alice Waters, editor, *Our History Is Still Being Written.* Mon., Oct. 22. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. *University of Houston SEC 101, Cullen at Holman.* Sponsored by: University of Houston History Department, Asian American Studies Center; Council of Ethnic Organizations; Lorenzo Cano, associate director, Center for Mexican American

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION TO END THE WAR IN IRAQ

Sat., Oct. 27. Boston; Chicago; Jonesborough, TN; Los Angeles; New Orleans; New York; Orlando, FL; Philadelphia; Salt Lake City; San Francisco; Seattle. Sponsor: United for Peace and Justice. *For more information, see directory on p. 8 or visit www.Oct27.org.*

—MILITANT LABOR FORUMS—

TEXAS

Houston

The Fight Against Racism Today: From the Struggle Against Jim Crow to Jena, Louisiana. Speaker: Steve Warshell, Socialist Workers candidate for city controller. Fri., Nov. 2. Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; program, 7:30 p.m. Donation: $5 dinner, $5 program. *4800 W 34th St., Suite C-51A. Tel: (713) 688-4919.*

WASHINGTON

Seattle

U.S. Hands Off Iran! Speaker: Cindy Jaquith, *Militant* correspondent. Sat., Oct. 27. Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; program, 7:30 p.m. Donation: $5 dinner, $10 program. *5418 Rainier Ave. S. Tel: (206) 323-1755.*

Class with Cindy Jaquith: **Fight for Women's Emancipation: From the 1920 Baku Congress to Today**. Sun., Oct. 2 at 11 a.m.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

Che Guevara, Cuba, Venezuela, and the Road Forward for Workers and Farmers in Latin America. Sat., Oct. 27. Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; program, 7:30 p.m. Donation: $5 dinner, $5 program. *4229 S. Central Ave. Tel: (323) 233-9372.*

FLORIDA

Miami

It's Not Who You Are Against, It's What You Are For: Ellen Brickley for Miami City Commissioner, District 2. Speaker: Ellen Brickley. Fri., Oct. 26. Dinner, 6:30 p.m.; program, 7:30 p.m. *8365 NE 2nd Ave., Suite 206. Tel: (305) 756-4436.*

UNITED KINGDOM

Edinburgh

Women in Cuba—'Revolution Within the Revolution' Documentary showing: *With Our Memory on the Future.* Fri., Oct. 26, 7 p.m. Donation £2. *Second Floor, 105 Hanover St., EH2 1DJ. Tel: 0131 226 2756.*

Judge bars no-match letters against immigrants

Continued from front page

in Tar Heel, North Carolina, in the wake of immigration raids there last November. The slaughterhouse, the largest in the world, employs 5,200 people and kills 30,000 hogs a day.

A Smithfield official complained that about 60 percent of new hires are quitting within 90 days—double the rate of a couple of years ago, when many new hires were undocumented immigrants. The more recent workers, many of them African American, often say they are fed up with the brutal job conditions. Some companies have raised wages to attract more workers.

Sharon Hughes, executive vice president of the National Council of Agricultural Employers (NCAE), said this year the pool of available farm workers is down by 200,000, or nearly 10 percent, from last year. This is a result of the stepped-up immigration raids and border crackdowns, she said.

In response to this situation, the U.S. Department of Labor says it is reworking its rules to make it easier for agribusiness to hire "guest workers" under the H-2A visas, which currently cover about 50,000 workers per year. These are temporary work permits, lasting up to 10 months. A worker must sign a contract with the company applying for the visa, and cannot change jobs without losing his or her legal status. The NCAE and other boss associations have urged changes such as speeding up the application process, lowering wages that H-2A workers are guaranteed, and increasing the types of work allowed, including in poultry and meatpacking.

"Our concern working with agricultural workers is that no one is representing the interests of the workers," Raquel Vizcarra, a community organizer with the Dolores Huerta Foundation in Bakersfield, California, told the *Militant.*

"When the contracts get reworked they are to the benefit of the employers, like the *bracero* program," Vizcarra said, referring to a 1942-64 "guest worker" system in which Mexicans were used as superexploited farm labor. "Our hopes are that a bracero program is not repeated. We want legalization."

Virginia immigrant protests

Continued from front page

ty-wide work stoppage October 9.

Since the first version of the resolution was passed in July, workers here have taken many actions in a campaign to overturn it, including a week-long boycott of "nonimmigrant" business and a march and rally of 5,000 on September 2.

To avoid a legal challenge, the measure limits denied services to aid for substance abuse and counseling, homeless assistance, in-home care, and other programs for the elderly. The Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund and other organizations have filed suit against the measures on behalf of 22 plaintiffs.

A couple dozen supporters of the resolution, mainly members of the rightist outfit Help Save Manassas, also attended the meeting. They were roundly booed by the mass picket of immigrant rights supporters. One rightist lashed out, striking a young woman demonstrator.

Marleny Machado, a student at nearby Nova Community College, said she came to respond to those "who think that just because we speak with an accent, we think with one."

Christina Lese, a U.S.-born student from George Mason University, said she used to oppose immigrants but changed her mind after traveling to Mexico and seeing the conditions of poverty there. "If I was in that situation, I would do anything, legal or illegal, to come here and be able to work," she said.

Francisco, a meat cutter who had traveled from Washington, told the *Militant*, "This demonstration shows who we are as Latinos and who we are becoming. Between us there are no borders."

Che, Cuban 5 discussed at upstate N.Y. campus

This column is written and edited by members of the Young Socialists, a revolutionary socialist youth organization. For more information contact the YS at 306 W. 37th St., 10th floor, New York, NY 10018; tel.: (212) 629-6649; e-mail: youngsocialists@mac.com.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS IN ACTION

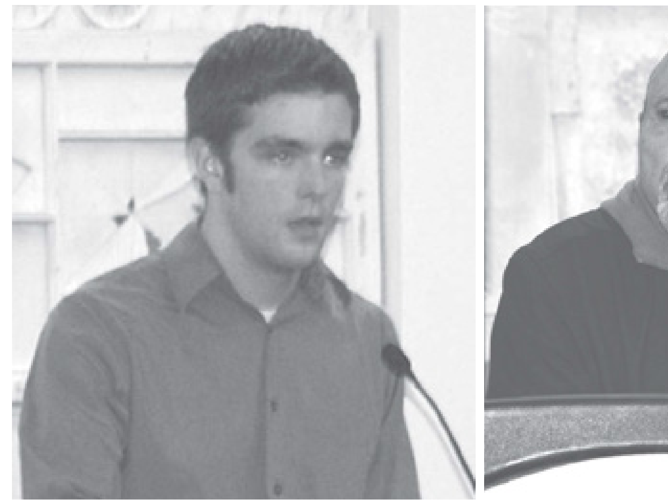
BY BEN O'SHAUGHNESSY AND CASEY LOGAN

ALBANY, New York—Two dozen students attended a meeting here at the State University of New York (SUNY) on "The Cuban Revolution in the World Today." Sponsored by the student group Fuerza Latina and the Young Socialists, the event was organized as part of a series of campus activities to celebrate Latino Heritage Month.

The October 11 program highlighted the campaign to free the Cuban Five as well as the political contributions of Cuban revolutionary leader Ernesto Che Guevara. Speaking on the panel were Antonio Camacho Negrón, a longtime leader of the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence and former political prisoner; and Ben Joyce, a member of the Young Socialists and student at the university. Fiorella Leal, president of Fuerza Latina, chaired the meeting.

"The Cuban Five are not victims," said Joyce. "They continue to be fighters, on the same revolutionary course they've been on their whole lives. Now they are fighting on the front lines of the class struggle in the 'belly of the beast.'"

The Cuban Five are framed-up Cuban revolutionaries in U.S. prisons. They were on an internationalist mission in Miami to gather information on ultrarightist groups that have organized attacks against Cuba from south Florida with the complicity of the U.S. government. They have been locked up since their arrest in 1998 on frame-up charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and others. They were convicted in federal court in a show trial in Miami in 2001 and are serving sentences ranging from 15 years to a double life term.



Militant/Ben O'Shaughnessy

Young Socialist Ben Joyce (left) and Puerto Rican independence fighter Antonio Camacho address October 11 event at State University of New York campus in Albany.

Joyce explained that Che Guevara was a central leader of Cuba's socialist revolution, from the revolutionary war headed by Fidel Castro that overthrew the U.S.-backed Batista dictatorship, to his role as a political leader of millions of workers and farmers building a society in Cuba based on workers power. Guevara helped lead Cuba's internationalist missions abroad, from the Congo to Bolivia.

"Che is a clear example of what a revolutionary is," said Antonio Camacho. "He talked about the 'new man,' one who places the interests of society before his own."

"The prison system is designed to dehumanize people and turn them into animals," said Camacho. "In the case of the Cuban Five, the system tries to break their will by any means necessary."

Camacho spent 15 years in U.S. prisons on frame-up charges because of his activity in the Puerto Rican independence struggle, serving out his sentence last year. Like the Cuban Five, he continued to carry out political activity behind bars.

Camacho encouraged students to read Che's writings to better understand who the five Cuban heroes are.

The presentations were followed by a lively discussion period where students exchanged views on the Cuban Revolution and the fight against imperialism.

"A lot of us don't know about the Cuban Five," said Leal. "I think their case shows the double standards and hypocrisy in the United States."

Joyce announced a North American solidarity conference on the Cuban Five to be held in Toronto November 9–11. He encouraged others to get involved and attend the conference.

Connecticut: pro-choice forces counter rightists

BY TED LEONARD

NORWICH, Connecticut—Holding signs demanding "Protect Women's Health" and "Keep Abortion Legal," 30 supporters of a woman's right to choose demonstrated October 13 on a busy street corner here near the Planned Parenthood center.

The pro-choice forces were responding to an antiabortion outfit called "40 Days For Life" that has been holding a vigil in front of the Planned Parenthood center. That day, 50 foes of women's rights turned out here.

The anti-choice group is conducting simultaneous actions at 89 health centers in 33 states that provide abortion services. Their 24-hour vigils began September 26 and they say they will continue for 40 days until November 4.

"We wanted to show them we are going to do everything to protect a woman's right to choose in Connecticut," said Gretchen Raffa, an organizer of the counter protest and community organizer for Planned Parenthood in Connecticut.

In Boston, 35 defenders of women's rights stood along the march route of the annual "Right to Life" march and rally on October 7, which drew about 2,000 people. Among the pro-choice counter demonstrators were students from Belmont High School's Feminist Alliance, Wellesley College, and Boston University.

250 people sign up for the Militant in week 2

Continued from front page

in Albert Lea. Most were sold to meatpacking workers.

A Latina worker who recently moved from Detroit said she was taken for $10,000 by a crooked lawyer offering to get her legal papers. "We are workers, not criminals, and these lawyers are criminals," she told Cortez as she filled out the subscription blank. The team also sold three Pathfinder books.

A team to Waterloo, Iowa, sold two subs and 21 copies of the *Militant* outside a Tyson meatpacking plant during shift change. They held a sign reading, "No deportations—Legalization now!" That stopped one worker who bought a sub and waved down others to stop and buy the paper.

❖

BY JANICE LYNN

WOODBRIDGE, Virginia—Twenty immigrant workers and others bought subscriptions to the *Militant* at an October 16 protest of nearly 2,000 people outside a hearing by the Prince William County Board of Supervisors. Another 41 demonstrators bought copies of the paper.

Abel Ramírez, a bricklayer, was one of the first to sign up for an introductory subscription. He came with 20 coworkers who took the day off "to get rid of this dumb law," he said. "We're here to work. Racism should not exist."

Many had taken time off their jobs to show up for the hearing. The subscribers included construction workers, warehouse workers, landscapers, truck drivers, waitresses, and baby sitters.

Three students also got subscriptions.

The protesters also Pathfinder books. Ulíses Climaco bought *The First and Second Declarations of Havana* in Spanish and sat on the grass for an hour reading it. "The ideas in this book are the same as my ideas," he said.

Fall 'Militant' Subscription Drive
Sept. 29 – Nov. 18 ♦ Week 2 of 7

Country	Quota	Sold	%
SWEDEN	**30**	**17**	**57%**
CANADA*	**125**	**55**	**44%**
UNITED STATES			
Washington, DC*	**125**	**83**	**66%**
Pittsburgh*	**60**	**38**	**63%**
Denver	**6**	**3**	**50%**
Houston*	**90**	**43**	**48%**
Atlanta*	**270**	**125**	**46%**
Philadelphia	**105**	**47**	**45%**
Des Moines, IA	**125**	**51**	**42%**
Albany, NY	**20**	**8**	**40%**
Newark, NJ*	**120**	**48**	**40%**
New York*	**315**	**123**	**39%**
San Francisco*	**120**	**46**	**38%**
Twin Cities*	**130**	**45**	**35%**
Los Angeles*	**100**	**34**	**34%**
Miami*	**140**	**47**	**34%**
Chicago*	**90**	**29**	**32%**
Seattle*	100	28	28%
Boston	60	16	27%
U.S. Total	**1,976**	**814**	**41%**
UNITED KINGDOM			
Edinburgh	50	9	18%
London	**70**	**34**	**49%**
UK Total	**120**	**43**	**36%**
AUSTRALIA*	**45**	**14**	**31%**
NEW ZEALAND	**55**	**17**	**31%**
Int'l totals	**2,351**	**960**	**42%**
Should be	**2,300**	**656**	**29%**

* Raised goal

Help turn around fund drive

Continued from front page

advertising in the *Militant.* We all have to donate money to it to keep it going," Albarrán said.

Militant supporters contributed a bountiful feast of Middle Eastern and other dishes for the dinner before the program.

The example of *Militant* supporters in Los Angeles is a good one to emulate. That is especially true as we head into the third week of the $100,000 fund drive substantially behind. We need to have collected $25,000.

Contributions from readers makes it possible for the *Militant* to cover important struggles by working people, from the protests against anti-immigrant measures in Virginia (see front-page article) to battles to organize unions, for safe working conditions, and against police brutality.

To make a contribution, please contact a local distributor listed on page 8 or send your check, payable to the *Militant*, to the address listed on page 2.

$100,000 'Militant' Fund Drive
Sept. 29 – Nov. 25 ♦ Week 2 of 8

Country	Quota	Paid	%
AUSTRALIA	**1,400**	**403**	**29%**
UNITED KINGDOM			
Edinburgh	600	200	33%
London	1,500	240	16%
UK total	2,100	440	21%
CANADA	4,100	775	19%
UNITED STATES			
New York	**15,000**	**4,358**	**29%**
San Francisco	11,000	2,065	19%
Philadelphia	3,500	650	19%
Washington, D.C.	2,800	420	15%
Pittsburgh	3,500	500	14%
Des Moines, IA	2,000	220	11%
Newark, NJ	3,500	369	11%
Los Angeles	8,500	675	8%
Miami	3,000	150	5%
Seattle	7,000	290	4%
Atlanta	9,000	285	3%
Chicago	6,000	100	2%
Albany, NY	125		0%
Boston	2,800		0%
Houston	3,000		0%
Twin Cities	4,700		0%
U.S. total	85,425	10,082	12%
NEW ZEALAND	3,000	135	5%
FRANCE	250		0%
SWEDEN	700		0%
Intl'l totals	**96,975**	**11,835**	**12%**
Goal/Should be	**100,000**	**25,000**	**25%**

ON THE PICKET LINE

Toronto workers protest lockout at Holiday Inn

TORONTO—Forty hotel workers and supporters picketed October 3 in front of the downtown Holiday Inn here to protest the bosses' lockout of 35 of the hotel's 127 workers.

The workers belong to UNITE HERE Local 75. Management locked out the workers after 90 percent of the union's members rejected a company contract offer. The lockout has mostly affected restaurant and room service workers.

"They did that to divide us," said Kris Ibauchei, a shop steward who worked in the kitchen. "But they won't succeed," he added, pointing to the number of coworkers joining the picket line before or after their regular shift.

Workers from other hotels in the area also came to show their support.

The main conflict is the company's refusal to accept the union's demand for a common contract expiration date with all other hotels in Toronto.

"We are one year behind the other contracts," said Ibauchei. "This results in wage differences of Can$0.80 to $1.50 [Can$1 = U.S.$1.02]."

—Michel Prairie

Illinois pickets denounce firings over 'no match' letters

AURORA, Illinois – Dozens of workers have been picketing the Ballco Manufacturing Co. here since September 20. They are demanding the rehiring of 35 workers fired in mid-September.

Bosses at the valve-making plant dismissed eight workers September 19, saying they had problems with their Social Security numbers. The next day 27 workers walked out in protest and were fired too. Since the walkout, most of the workers have signed up with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

The UE has filed unfair labor practices charges against Ballco with the National Labor Relations Board and a discrimination complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Those fired were never shown any documents stating that their Social Security numbers were incorrect, workers on the picket line said. Ballco told union lawyers there are no such documents in company records.

Workers at Ballco also organized a delegation of community activists and church leaders in an unsuccessful attempt to meet with company managers to appeal the firings.

—Harvey McArthur



Militant/Harvey McArthur

Picket in front of Ballco Manufacturing Co. in Aurora, Illinois. Workers there walked off the job to demand the company rehire 35 workers it fired September 20.

S. African miners protest deaths on job

BY VED DOOKHUN

PITTSBURGH, October 12—The National Union of Mineworkers of South Africa (NUM) has announced that it is preparing to call a nationwide one-day strike in late October or early November to protest the recent deaths of several gold miners on the job and demand steps to improve safety in South Africa's mines.

NUM spokesperson Lesiba Seshoka told the press October 12 that the union will decide whether to strike after talking to the South African mines ministry about a safety audit of mines ordered by President Thabo Mbeki.

Four workers were killed October 10 at two gold mines owned by Gold Fields, the world's fourth-largest producer of gold. Three were killed at the Kloof mine as they worked more than two miles underground. According to a company release, rope that was being used to hoist a loaded skip broke, and the skip rolled back, hitting the miners.

Another miner, a rock drill operator, was working 1.7 miles underground at the South Deep mine when he was killed in a rock fall.

Meanwhile, the bodies of 23 miners were recovered from a fire at the St. Helena mine, owned by Harmony Gold Mining Company.

According to a company press release, the fire—which has not yet been put out—broke out September 18 in an unused area about five miles from a working mine shaft.

The bodies were brought to the surface by coworkers who were arrested by police when the fire forced them to evacuate the mine. About 120 workers were arrested, accused of being "illegal miners." Many are being charged with trespassing. The company claims no knowledge of the mining operation.

On October 3, some 3,200 gold miners were trapped for more than 30 hours underground at another mine owned by Harmony 50 miles from Johannesburg. The workers were trapped when a piece of pipe carrying compressed air ruptured and fell down the main shaft, cutting the power cables to the elevator that transports workers into the mine.

The company is developing a new mine below the current mine shaft to tap richer gold seams and extend the life of the mine. Many of the trapped miners were involved in these operations. There was no secondary escape way for the workers to get out. Instead, they were brought out of the mine through an adjacent waste shaft, using a cage that could carry up to 75 workers at a time. At least 150 of the trapped miners trapped were women.

NUM president Senzeni Zokwana told the press that the mine disaster was caused by the company's negligence and its practice of mining 24 hours a day.

Zokwana noted that emergency exits are needed to give workers an alternative escape route. "We want to push the companies to build secondary exits, linked to the neighboring mine," he said.

On September 28 at the nearby Mponeng mine, owned by AngloGold Ashanti, Africa's number one gold producer, four miners were killed in an underground rock fall.

About 180,000 workers labor in South Africa's gold mines. Last year 199 South African miners were killed on the job.


Associated Press

Rescued miners leave Harmony Gold's Elandsrand Mine, 50 miles southwest of Johannesburg, South Africa. Workers there were trapped underground for more than 30 hours.

25, 50, AND 75 YEARS AGO

25 CENTS
THE MILITANT
A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY/PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

October 29, 1982

JACKSON, Miss.—Chanting, "Free Mayor Carthan and the Tchula Seven," 1,000 people marched through the streets here October 16. They were protesting the frame-up of Black former mayor of Tchula, Mississippi, Eddie Carthan, and six other residents of Tchula.

Carthan, the first Black mayor of a Mississippi delta town since Reconstruction, was elected in 1977. He was removed from office three months before his term expired after local and state officials carried out a campaign of intimidation against him.

Currently serving a jail sentence for charges of alleged assault, of which six of his supporters were also found guilty, Carthan and his brother Joseph have also been charged with allegedly hiring two men from St. Louis to kill Roosevelt Granderson.

THE MILITANT
PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
NEW YORK, N.Y. FIVE (5) CENTS

October 28, 1957

U.S. State Department moves to overthrow the government of Syria have provoked such a wave of anti-imperialist solidarity among the masses of the Arab nations that the Eisenhower Doctrine itself is in danger of being swamped.

Earlier this month Turkey began massing troops and tanks on the Syrian border. With them are U.S. military advisors and instructors.

Last August, Syria, unable to get loans for dam, railroad and industrial construction from the U.S., accepted a low-interest loan from the Soviet Union. The State Department immediately began a propaganda campaign that Syria had gone "Communist."

But mass pressure forced all the Arab rulers out of the U.S. line-up against Syria.

THE MILITANT
Weekly Organ of the Communist League of America [Opposition]

October 29, 1932

As the elections come to a close, the cold indifference of the two big capitalist parties and their leading spokesmen with regard to the burning problems and interests of the masses of the people stands out in glaring evidence of the fact that even in the wealth-saturated United States, the ruling class is not in a position to relieve the intense sufferings brought on by the crisis.

The present campaign of the Socialist party must look for its equal in opportunism to the days of 1917 when Morris Hillquit ran for mayor of New York with an agitation centering chiefly around the issue of . . . five cent milk.

The Left Opposition therefore ranges itself alongside its party and calls upon every worker to cast his vote for his party, the Communist Party!

Myanmar regime arrests thousands of protesters



Militant/Mike Tucker

September 29 march in Auckland, New Zealand, in solidarity with protests in Myanmar against military rule. Jails are overflowing as the dictatorship tries to end mass demonstrations.

BY PATRICK BROWN

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, October 14—Shaken by large anti-government street demonstrations that erupted in September, the military government in Myanmar (formerly Burma) has been rounding up thousands of people and seeking to end the protests through terror.

Opposition groups in exile report that soldiers have seized between 6,000 and 10,000 Buddhist monks, students, and others. With jails overflowing, a sports center and a technical institute in Yangon, the capital, have been turned into prison camps.

According to press reports, 200 or more people have been killed since the military stepped up its repression following a September 24 protest of 100,000 people in Yangon.

The first protests in mid-August, sparked by the regime's announcement of a drastic rise in fuel prices, were led by members of the 88 Generation Students group, veterans of a 1988–89 upsurge that was brutally repressed. Despite the arrests of some 120 activists, the movement snowballed.

Seeking to protect their interests in the region, the U.S., British, and other imperialist governments have stepped up their intervention. The United Nations Security Council—prodded by London, Washington, and Paris—criticized the crackdown and called for talks between Myanmar's government, headed by Gen. Than Shwe, and bourgeois opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi of the National League for Democracy. The aim is "to achieve an inclusive national reconciliation," the council said in an October 11 statement endorsed by all 15 member governments, including China and Russia.

Beijing, which is competing with the government of India for influence and profit in Myanmar, had previously described the Burmese crisis as an "internal matter." Myanmar's military buys most of its arms from China and Russia.

Burmese deposits of oil and gas have attracted investment from many capitalist interests in the region, and from imperialist companies such as Chevron in the United States and Total in France. These investments have spawned lucrative deals for the ruling generals.

The military controls "virtually every institution and most business enterprises," noted the October 7 *New York Times*.

Reporters have commented on continued moods of defiance toward the dictatorship. The BBC reported from Yangon October 3 that "[t]hose with the courage to speak out say the Burmese are not just afraid but intensely angry." One woman told the BBC reporter, "It's unbelievable what the military has done. We cannot stop our fight now. We just have to think of other ways to go on protesting."

In the south, the military faces continuing resistance from the Karen National Liberation Army, which demands autonomy for the Karen people, a national minority concentrated near the border with Thailand.

The government's military campaigns against the Karen and other nationalities have driven half a million people from their homes. Those who flee to Thailand often face harassment and deportation by police and soldiers in that country. Thousands remain in Thai refugee camps.

North, south Korea agree to pursue peace treaty

BY OLYMPIA NEWTON

The presidents of north and south Korea agreed October 4 to pursue a peace treaty ending the Korean War. The move comes a few weeks after U.S. president George Bush indicated that Washington may be willing to sign such a treaty if north Korea abandons its nuclear program.

South Korea's Unification Minister Lee Jae Joung called the move something "our people yearn for." After the talks between Roh Moo Hyun, president of south Korea, and Kim Jong Il, president of north Korea, Seoul sent special envoys to the United States, Japan, China, and Russia. The governments of those countries are part of multilateral talks aimed at pressuring the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to abandon its nuclear program.

Washington invaded Korea in 1950 under the banner of the United Nations. Korean soldiers and Chinese volunteers fought the U.S. troops to a stalemate in 1953, but Washington has refused to sign a peace treaty ever since. The U.S. rulers were forced to accept an armistice agreement dividing Korea at the 38th parallel.

The agreement registered the defeat of Washington's aim of dominating the entire Korean peninsula and eventually pushing into China, where a revolution in 1949 overthrew the rule of landlords and capitalists. To this day, Washington keeps about 30,000 troops on the Korean peninsula to maintain the division of that country and has warships in the surrounding waters.

Pyongyang has repeatedly pressed for a peace treaty. Washington has used diplomatic relations, food, and fuel as bargaining chips to try to force north Korea to accede to U.S. demands and dismantle its nuclear facilities.

The U.S. government has branded the DPRK a "state sponsor of terrorism." After the DPRK successfully tested a nuclear bomb a year ago, Washington tightened already-existing sanctions and froze north Korean funds in banks abroad.

At a September 7 press conference in Sydney, Australia, Roh pressed Bush to state for the record Washington's position on signing a peace treaty. Sentiment for the unification of Korea is overwhelming among working people on both sides of the 38th parallel.

"[I]t's up to Kim Jong Il as to whether or not we're able to sign a peace treaty to end the Korean war," said Bush. "He's got to get rid of his weapons in a verifiable fashion." The U.S. holds the world's largest nuclear arsenal, and continues to be the only government to have used nuclear weapons since it incinerated the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II.

Pyongyang shut down its sole nuclear reactor in July. Washington sent a team of "experts" to north Korea October 9 to begin disabling it. The U.S. government has said it will "begin the process" of removing Pyongyang from its list of "state sponsors of terrorism" and lift some sanctions.

Marxist magazine in Swedish sells at book fair

BY DANIEL NORDSTRÖM

GOTHENBURG, Sweden—A team of socialist workers and Young Socialists organized a booth with literature on revolutionary politics at the Gothenburg International Book Fair, held here September 27–30. The fair, Sweden's main cultural event in the fall, drew more than 100,000 people.

At the fair, 66 books and pamphlets distributed by Pathfinder were sold, and 10 people subscribed to the *Militant*. There was considerable interest in the new issues of the Swedish-language Marxist magazine *Ny International*. Thirteen people purchased issue no. 4, with the feature article "Their Transformation and Ours," or issue no. 5, with "Our Politics Starts With the World."

Many who stopped by the Pathfinder booth wanted to talk about explanations for the instability in the world economy and its political consequences. Some were startled when they saw the photo of "Earth at Night" that illustrates "Our Politics Starts With the World." The photo was blown up for display in the booth.

"You can really see the gap that exists in the world today" was a common response to the picture, which shows the difference in access to electricity between the semicolonial and the imperialist countries. One woman also noted that in economically developed countries like Sweden the question of energy affects different classes differently. She pointed to rising energy prices and the drawn-out blackouts after some major storms that have a disproportionate effect on working people.

Many people were interested in the pamphlet *Revolution in the Congo*. Several knew about Swedish imperialism's role in suppressing the anti-colonial revolts in the Congo in the 1960s. Other titles that sold well were collections of speeches by Malcolm X and by African revolutionary leader Thomas Sankara, as well as books on the fight for women's liberation and on the Cuban Revolution.

Amanda Naesman contributed to this article.



Militant/Dag Tirsén

Student Lina Nero (left) and Pathfinder volunteer Julie Crawford at Gothenburg International Book Fair in Sweden.

Blacks were in forefront of 1930s labor battles, resistance in WWII

BY PAUL PEDERSON

Black workers occupied a position in the front ranks of the explosive social movement that gave rise to the modern industrial unions in the United States in the 1930s. This gave impetus to the battles for Black rights during World War II, from antilynching actions to protests against racist discrimination in war production industries and in the armed forces.

These struggles laid the basis for the mass, working class-led movement that brought down Jim Crow segregation in the decades after World War II.

This article is the second in a series tracing the leading role of Black workers in the history of working-class struggles in the United States. Last week's article covered the rise and fall of Radical Reconstruction governments in the South after the Civil War.

With the overthrow of Radical Reconstruction—the biggest defeat suffered by the U.S. working class in history—the capitalist rulers imposed institutionalized racial segregation in the South in virtually all facets of life, from jobs to schools, to keep Blacks in conditions of virtual peonage.

At the turn of the century, more than 7 million of the nearly 9 million Blacks lived in the South. Most worked the land as tenant farmers or sharecroppers. They were largely denied the right to vote and other citizenship rights.

This superexploitation was enforced through violence, both by the state and extra-legal terror groups like the Ku Klux Klan. The hangman's noose was a key weapon used to enforce this.

Formed in 1909, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) launched a campaign against lynching. Between 1889 and 1918, the NAACP reported, 3,224 lynchings took place.

The opening of Northern industry during the boom around World War I spurred a massive migration of Blacks from the rural South to the North's urban centers. This migration accelerated again as Washington headed toward World War II. By 1945 a majority of the Black population had moved to urban areas in the South and North.

Until the 1930s the great mass of unskilled workers were unorganized and the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor organized most unions as narrow craft structures. Blacks were excluded from many unions.

Despite these barriers, African American workers were at the center of struggles in Alabama and West Virginia that built the United Mine Workers union at the turn of the century, and in the 1920s battles by packinghouse workers in Chicago. Black workers organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 1925 at the notoriously antiunion Pullman Company.

In the 1930s, battles erupted in auto, steel, meatpacking, textile, and many other industries. Millions of workers organized into industrial unions, forging the Congress of Industrial Organizations. By September 1937 the CIO had grown to 32 unions with 3.7 million members.

CIO unions opened more doors to Blacks, who became among their staunchest partisans. Of the 500,000 steelworkers organized in 1937, some 85,000 were Black. At Chicago's packinghouses, the *Chicago Defender* reported in 1939, African American workers were "the backbone" of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee. The combativity and consciousness of Black workers was decisive to the ability of the working class to wrest basic social gains in the 1930s such as Social Security.

In the lead-up to World War II, the U.S. capitalist rulers, aided by their lieutenants in the labor officialdom, sought to housebreak the working-class radicalization and whip up war fever. In the face of this pressure, many Black workers refused to subordinate the struggle against Jim Crow to the war effort.

In 1941, Black organizations called a march on Washington to demand equality in employment and an end to segregation in the South and in the U.S. armed forces. The March on Washington Movement (MOWM) was headed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.



1942 New York rally to oppose execution of Odell Waller, a Black sharecropper from Virginia. Many Blacks refused to subordinate struggle againt Jim Crow to imperialist war effort.

The prospect of tens of thousands of Blacks converging on the capital as Washington geared up for war terrified the Roosevelt administration. Randolph, under pressure from liberals, called off the march, but the movement won some concessions.

In 1942, the MOWM organized mass rallies in New York and Chicago. In April 1943 10,000 people—many of them in United Auto Workers contingents—marched in Detroit against discrimination. In August of that year, Harlem exploded in response to a police shooting of a Black soldier. Struggles and skirmishes broke out in factories and workplaces around the country as Blacks refused to be shut out of the war production industries. Groups of Black workers waged struggles on the job for equal opportunity in employment and training, as well as inside the armed forces against segregation.

The mass social movement that built the industrial unions gave a tremendous impetus to the battle against systematic racist discrimination—one of the greatest obstacles to the unity and fighting capacity of the American working class. Workers in the vanguard of this struggle were also among the pioneer leaders of the mass movement for Black rights of the 1950s and '60s that would sound the death knell of Jim Crow.

SWP candidate joins debate on Blacks in Iowa jails

BY SETH GALINSKY

DES MOINES, Iowa—The causes of the high proportion of Blacks in prison in Iowa and nationwide were heatedly debated October 11 at a meeting hosted by the Corinthian Baptist Church here. The Socialist Workers Party candidate for Des Moines mayor, Diana Newberry, took part in the debate, and received a good response from some of the participants.

Iowa incarcerates Blacks at a rate nearly 14 times that for whites—more than double the national average. There are 4,200 Blacks in jail per 100,000 residents, according to a study by the Sentencing Project. In the past two decades, with mandatory sentences and other brutal "anticrime" measures, the prison population has mushroomed in Iowa, as it has nationally. Today 2.2 million men and women are behind bars in the United States, 900,000 of them African Americans.

At the meeting here, 75 people listened impatiently to Iowa Corrections director John Baldwin, who said that by the time prisoners are in jail "it's too late," and to Polk County judge Odell McGhee, who blamed the problems not on racism, but on the breakdown of the Black family.

McGhee, a former government prosecutor who is Black, said Blacks are locked up at a higher rate because they are guilty of committing more crimes. If children went to bed earlier and were disciplined by their parents, they wouldn't end up in jail, he asserted.

Meeting participants lined up at the microphone to ask questions, give their opinions, and in many cases take on the ideas put forward especially by McGhee. Others took the microphone to agree with him.

A nurse at Mercy Medical Center pointed out that the racism Blacks face is already noticeable in Des Moines schools. Black elementary students, 15.3 percent of the student body, made up 36.8 percent of those suspended during the 2003-04 school year.

"The whole system is stacked against us," one person said from the floor. "Everywhere we go face discrimination. Don't blame the Black family. It's the system."

"Once you make it through the glass ceiling, you forget what it's like down here underneath it," David Burkett said, referring to Judge McGhee. "When my 17-year-old son has problems, I can't tell him to call the police, because we can't trust the police."

Socialist Workers Party candidate Diana Newberry joined the discussion. "Racism and unequal treatment is institutionalized at every level in the United States, and there is no individual solution," she said to applause from some. "We see it in jobs, the schools, where people live, and in the prisons."

"That's why we need affirmative action with quotas in employment, housing, and education. That's why the actions to demand justice for the Jena Six are so important."

One person at the meeting who agreed with Newberry's remarks offered to help introduce her to others in the Black community who he believes should hear her ideas.

Des Moines paper interviews socialist contender for city council

The following article appeared in the October 6 issue of the Des Moines Register*, under the headline, "Galinsky wants to be voice for D.M.'s 'working people.'" The Socialist Workers Party in Des Moines, Iowa, nominated Seth Galinsky as its candidate for city council at-large and Diana Newberry for mayor.*

In a sidebox, the paper also reported that Galinsky is a meat cutter in a slaughterhouse, active in the Socialist Workers Party, and joined the May 1 demonstrations to demand the legalization of undocumented immigrants. It noted that he "joined Des Moines' demonstration 'Justice for Jena 6'" and has "participated in trade union conferences and book fairs in Cuba."

In the October 10 issue the Register *ran an article on the previous day's primary elections. It quoted Galinsky saying, "To me it's a victory that we were able to get our ideas out to a wide range of working people." The paper reported that he received 302 votes, 8 percent. Galinsky continues to run as a write-in candidate for the November elections.*

BY MELISSA WALKER

Seth Galinsky has one goal in his quest for an at-large seat on the Des Moines City Council: He wants to provide a voice for working people.

"I wouldn't represent the entire city. I would represent working people," said Galinsky, 50, a meat cutter for Iowa Pacific Processors, Inc. "I'm not interested in representing the rich."

Galinsky will face two-term Councilman Chris Coleman and Josh Daines in Tuesday's primary, which will narrow the field to two candidates for the Nov. 6 general election.

Galinsky has no experience in elected

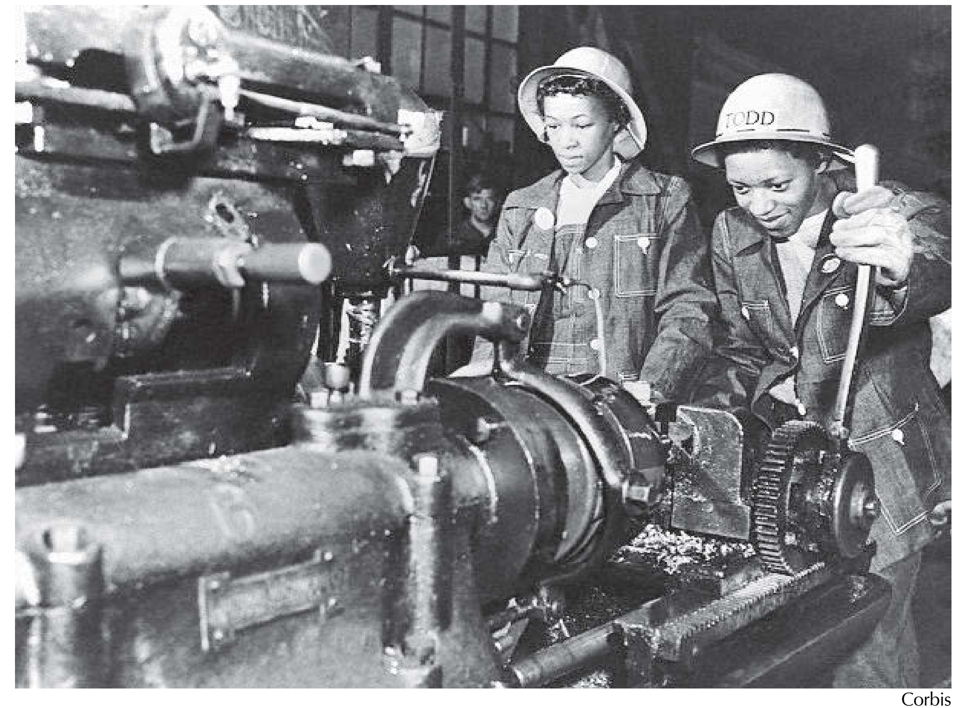
Continued on page 9

The ideological campaign against women's rights

Below are excerpts from the introduction to Cosmetics, Fashions, and the Exploitation of Women *by Joseph Hansen, Evelyn Reed, and Mary-Alice Waters, one of Pathfinder's Books of the Month for October. This collection of articles, written in 1954, addresses the relation of the marketing of cosmetics and fashions to the oppression of women.*

In the introduction Waters puts this subject in its historical framework, explaining the political consequences of the changes in women's social conditions in the United States since World War II, especially their increasing incorporation into the industrial workforce and trade unions. Copyright ©1986 by Pathfinder Press. Reprinted by permission.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH



Corbis

Machine operators in Erie, Pennsylvania, 1943. During and after World War II, millions of women were drawn into the workforce, which broadened their social and political horizons.

BY MARY-ALICE WATERS

At the end of World War II, the U.S. rulers came out on top of the imperialist heap, with their main capitalist rivals devastated. The postwar workers' upsurge in Western Europe was crushed. The 1945–46 strike wave in the United States ended in a stalemate. These factors established the preconditions for a quarter century of capitalist economic expansion during which broad layers of U.S. working people were able to wrest significant concessions from the bosses.

At the same time, however, the world system of imperialist domination had been weakened. While the imperial masters were fighting each other, the masses of colonial slaves rebelled. Revolutionary struggles for independence exploded throughout Asia and Africa. Despite enormous losses and devastation, the Soviet Union emerged victorious over German imperialism. The workers and peasants of Eastern Europe and China put an end to landlord-capitalist rule in vast new areas of the globe.

The response of the imperialist powers to these mortal blows was to launch and then expand the cold war against the Soviet Union and its new allies. The imperialists attempted to militarily crush the national liberation forces in Korea and Vietnam. Some individuals at top levels of the U.S. government gave serious consideration to using nuclear weapons against the people of those two countries and thus to repeating the horrors inflicted on the civilian populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki a few years earlier.

In the United States, the domestic side of the cold war was an anticommunist witch-hunt. It was aimed at destroying the unity and combativity of the industrial unions born in the great labor upsurge of the 1930s. It sought to turn back the postwar surge in the fight for Black civil rights. It was intended to sow fear, division, and demoralization among all those fighting for social progress.

The witch-hunt was at its peak as the 1950s began to unfold. The depoliticization of working-class fighters in the unions deepened. There was less and less motion in the labor movement around social questions and no extensive political life independent of the employers' parties.

As a result of these conditions, the membership of the Socialist Workers Party—as well as that of the Communist Party and other organizations on the left—declined sharply and rapidly. Socialists became more and more isolated politically.

During World War II women had been incorporated into the labor force in larger numbers than ever before. Even more importantly, they were hired to perform many jobs from which women had previously been excluded. This broadened the social and political horizons of tens of millions of women who had formerly been trapped in the stultifying confines of the home or employed only in jobs traditionally hiring female labor.

This also brought irreversible changes in the way that both women and men thought about women's place in society. When the war was over, there were millions of women and men who wanted to maintain these newly conquered social and economic relations.

For the employing class, however, increasing economic independence and social equality for women is incompatible with intensified superexploitation of female labor power. Hence, the deliberate promotion during postwar years of the "feminine mystique," as it later became known.

This extensive political and ideological campaign was aimed at rolling back the changes in attitudes about women's proper role. It was promoted in order to reinforce the idea that women—whether or not they are part of the labor force—should first and foremost be wives, mothers, and housekeepers. Thus women should accept employment at lower wages and under worse conditions. Women should spend less time on union activity or political concerns and should take less interest in them.

Women were not the only target of the rulers' ideological campaign. This reactionary assault, waged through the mass media, schools, and churches, was directed toward reversing the attitudes of both sexes concerning women's social role. But its impact on women was different. To a large extent women, like other oppressed layers of capitalist society, internalize the pressures on them. They place limitations on themselves, often unconsciously. They accept the socially prescribed roles, and, in fact, often promote the conditions that perpetuate their own oppression.

Through the "cosmetics" debate that took place among members of the Socialist Workers Party, we get a glimpse of the diverse, if not so subtle, ways in which the postwar period of reaction affected even women and men who were socialists and conscious champions of women's liberation. We see how the pressures affected the way people thought about themselves.

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EDITORIAL

Stop raids, anti-immigrant laws!

As the immigration cops carry out stepped-up raids at factories and workers' homes around the country, from Los Angeles to New York, working people must continue to organize large, visible actions in the streets to demand a halt to the deportations and to call for the unconditional legalization of all immigrants now.

A good example of such actions is the ongoing mobilizations of working people in Virginia to protest anti-immigrant legislation. County officials there propose measures to give local cops the powers to question and arrest workers over their legal status and to deny basic social services to the undocumented.

Regardless of the immediate outcome of these legislative moves, the mobilizations of workers and their supporters can help educate and win over millions—U.S.- and foreign-born alike—about the need to oppose attacks on undocumented immigrants.

The U.S. capitalist rulers remain divided over immigration policy. They face a dilemma. They continually draw in immigrant labor from around the world—including millions without documents—because they need a permanent superexploited layer of the population. They are driven to boost their profit rates in face of competition with their economic rivals internationally. That is why agribusiness and industries such as garment, meatpacking, and construction rely heavily on immigrant labor.

To generate superprofits, this large pool of foreign-born labor must be kept intimidated and denied rights. That is the purpose of the immigration police and their terror raids, and of efforts to restrict the social rights of the undocumented. By criminalizing a section of the working class, the rulers can pit workers against each other and scapegoat some for unemployment, the housing crisis, and other problems caused by the capitalist system itself. In driving down their wages, they can push down the wages of all.

But the massive inflow from other countries has helped break down divisions among working people and increase the potential for solidarity. By mobilizing for legalization and joining in union and social struggles in the United States, immigrants have an impact on the consciousness of native-born workers, while shedding prejudices themselves.

As undocumented workers sometimes point out: "The bosses can't live with us, and they can't live without us." Some employers fear the anti-immigrant crackdown is creating labor shortages for them. This contradiction is registered in a recent court order blocking the government from sending "no-match" letters that threaten employers who do not clear up mismatches in employees' Social Security records.

In the continuing debates on immigration, back-and-forth legal moves, and calls to support one or another capitalist politician in the upcoming elections, working people cannot count on any Democratic or Republican politicians, all of whom serve the interests of the ruling rich. We can only rely on working-class action, from demonstrations to demand legalization to struggles to defend or organize unions.

Iowa paper interviews socialist candidate

Continued from page 7

office, nor has he been on civic boards or commissions. He said he's running for the council because working people need a voice, and because he feels many government decisions—not just those made in Des Moines—favor wealthy people. Tax credits for developers are an example, he said.

Galinsky was not required to file a campaign disclosure form with state election regulators because he did not exceed contributions or spend more than $750 on the campaign, which has consisted of passing out fliers, giving speeches at factories and doing door-to-door visits to spread his message.

He said Des Moines City Council members do not speak for the working class.

"They're going to sit there and talk about budgets and franchise fees, but the most important questions for working people are not discussed at the City Council," Galinsky said.

Galinsky said he would use the council position to fight efforts by immigration officials to deport illegal workers, and he would try make it illegal for employers to fire workers found to have used illicit Social Security numbers. He said he would work to strengthen labor unions and try to assure safe working conditions and livable wages.

Galinsky said his campaign is different from other candidates in that "I don't make any promises."

"Actually, what I bring is a message: Working people, we need to stand up for our rights," he said.

Galinsky said that Des Moines has no problems that are specific to it, and that the city needs to consider itself part of the global picture. Municipal elected officials need to take a stand on the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, he said, and be willing to participate in war protests and other demonstrations.

Noose sparks protest at New York campus

BY TOM BAUMANN

NEW YORK—"No more nooses!" chanted the more than 400 students and others at a rally October 10 at Columbia University's Teachers College. They were protesting a hangman's noose placed the previous day on the office door of a Black professor, Madonna Constantine.

"This crime was not against one person, it was against all of us," said Jon Douchan, of the Student Committee on Diversity in opening the rally. "It will not be tolerated."

"Hanging a noose reeks of cowardice on many levels," said Constantine. "I want the perpetrator to know that I will not be silenced." Constantine, a professor of psychology and education at the Teachers College, has authored books on racism and race relations.

Many placards drew a parallel with recent protests around the Jena Six. In Jena, Louisiana, unjust charges were filed against six Black high school students, in a case sparked by nooses hung from a tree near their school.

Rosemary Henderson, a 60-year-old Black home nurse, took off work early "because what's going on affects me," she said. "I lived in the era of lynching." Henderson was born in Jackson, Mississippi.

Nikki Hazelbarth, and Joann Kintz left class to attend the action. "We heard the rally from our class-



Militant/Tom Baumann

Columbia students march October 10 against racist act

room," said Hazelbarth. "The professor said that if anyone wanted to go, they could. We just looked at each other and left."

On October 11 a swastika and an anti-Jewish cartoon were found in a building at Columbia University.

Some capitalist politicians have used these incidents to push for stronger "hate crime" legislation. New York state senators Bill Perkins and Eric Adams and state assemblyman Dov Hikind said they plan to introduce legislation adding nooses to existing laws, which make it a felony to draw swastikas on private property. The move is backed by 100 Blacks in Law Enforcement.

'15 years of war'

Continued from front page

parts of its Future Combat Systems program.

"The expectation that soldiers will continue to fight against small groups of enemies in crowded cities sharpens their need for rounds that can kill precisely," reported the publication. The Army already has plans to accelerate introduction of small unmanned video sensors and small unmanned aerial vehicles or drones that are better suited for urban warfare.

The Army's need to continually sustain, reset, and transform its equipment means, "There will not be a peacetime dividend," said Ricky Smith, director of the Army Capabilities Integration Center-Forward.

The likelihood of wider conflicts was confirmed by the Turkish government's October 15 announcement that it will ask parliament for authorization to carry out military operations in Iraqi Kurdistan in pursuit of Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) guerrillas, who have been fighting Ankara for decades.

The Kurds in Turkey are part of an oppressed nationality spanning a territory including parts of Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Armenia, and Syria. The autonomy won by Kurds in Iraq has sharpened their struggle against national oppression in the broader region, including Turkey, where more than half the Kurdish population lives. Ankara fears that the autonomous region in Iraqi Kurdistan inspires national aspirations among the approximately 15 million Kurds in Turkey. It is also concerned about possible Kurdish control of the vast oil fields in northern Iraq.

The announcement by the Turkish government that it may invade Iraqi Kurdistan came a couple weeks after Ankara signed an "antiterrorism" pact with the U.S.-backed regime in Baghdad. The agreement provides for financial and intelligence cooperation to combat the PKK.

Ankara failed to get Baghdad's agreement to allow Turkish troops to operate in Iraqi Kurdistan because of opposition from Kurdistan Regional Government officials.

The Turkish military already routinely bombards Kurdish villages along the border where Ankara says PKK camps are located. It also maintains 1,500 troops several miles inside northern Iraq along a 240-mile border.

Washington has warned Ankara against any action that might destabilize northern Iraq. Relations between Washington and its NATO ally have been further strained by a bill making its way through Congress which describes the killing of some 1.5 million Armenians by the Turkish military during World War I as genocide.

The Bush administration has lobbied against the resolution and warned that it could hurt U.S.-led war in Iraq. Turkey recalled its ambassador to Washington for consultations and threatened to reduce its logistical assistance to the U.S.-led war in Iraq. About 70 percent of U.S. air cargo headed to Iraq and about a third of the fuel used by the U.S. military in Iraq is transported through Turkey.